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ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

SYPHILIS.—In deciding the much ventilated question concerning the supposed introduction of syphilis from America into the Eastern hemisphere by the earliest Spanish explorers of the West Indies, the passage printed below may not be unimportant. It is an extract from the Caraïb-French Dictionary of Raymond Breton, page 478-479 (under the term *yaya*), and although this dictionary was published one hundred and sixty years after Columbus' discovery, it nevertheless gives a graphic account of the disease, which was then indigenous among the savages of the Island of Guadalupe, and had certainly been in existence there long before. According to the authors of the seventeenth century, syphilis was very common among some other Indian nations of southern lands. I have substituted the modern French orthography for the ancient one of the Rev. Father Breton :

Yaya : pians ; *yayari hoïïèe* : vérolé. C'est une maladie naturelle que l'on tient communément aux Iles, comme la grosse vérolé en France, et dont les sauvages se guérissent sans peine et sans danger, non seulement à cause de la température de l'air qui est fort égale, mais aussi à cause des puissants remèdes qui naissent sous la zone torride, et qui n'ont rien perdu de leurs facultés récentes comme ceux que l'on apporte ici de ces îles par un trajet de 1800 lieues. Ils ont le jus de l'écorce de *Chiptou* (a tree, the sap of which is exceedingly bitter), dont ils se pottent au dehors, se noircissent du jùs de Genipa et des feuilles de roseaux brûlées ; ils prennent le jùs de quelques liennes (for: *lianes*) comme de l'écorce du *mibi* (a creeping plant) avec de la râpure de cul de Lambis. Quand les grosses pustules crevent, ils appliquent des plumaceaux de coton cru qui resserent les lèvres des ulcères et en empêchent la déformité. Mais autant que cette grosse vérole est peu dangereuse chez eux, quoique fort commune et que tous les remèdes ci-dessus opèrent sans étuves ni vif-argent, d'autant plus la petite vérole qui est très-rare parmi-eux leur est périlleuse et comme une sorte de peste parmi nous.—*A. S. Gatschet.*

FOOTPRINTS OF VANISHED RACES.—The foregoing is the title of a work by Mr. A. J. Conant, of St. Louis, Missouri, and published by Chancy R. Barns, of the same city. As it was intended to be a popular treatise, the introductory chapter to a voluminous work entitled, "The Commonwealth of Missouri," our estimate of the volume should keep that fact in view. The writer wields a glowing pen, and in his zeal to honor "the traditions of the elders," frequently steps beyond the limits of sober truth. This remark, however, applies only to the "padding" inserted for the general reader, and not to the very valuable descriptions of the Big Mound at Saint Louis, the works in the south-western corner of the State, and those in the Ozark mountains. Mr. Conant

¹Edited by Prof. ORIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

is the first to bring out prominently the existence and construction of barrows, or chambered mounds, in Missouri. The Big Mound, referred to above, contained a chambered tomb whose dimensions were from eight to twelve feet wide, seventy feet long and from eight to ten feet in height. This structure formerly stood at the corner of Mound street and Broadway, in St. Louis, and was entirely removed in 1869. It was one hundred and thirty feet long and thirty feet high. Its demolition drew crowds of spectators to the spot during the many weeks occupied in its removal. Mr. Conant made personal and careful examinations of the work during the whole process of destruction. His enthusiasm may be inferred from the following paragraph: "Being desirous of procuring a perfect skull, I began a careful excavation with a common kitchen knife near the feet of a skeleton, following the spinal column to the head. My work, however, was soon interrupted by the crowd of eager boys from the neighboring schools, who scrambled for the beads thrown out with each handful of earth, with such energy, that I was lifted from my feet and borne away. By the aid of a policeman I was able to finish my excavation, but without having the fortune to secure what was so much desired." Mr. Conant has devoted the leisure of fifteen years to archæology, and upon those subjects with which he is familiar, is a valued contributor to the increase of knowledge.

SPENCER'S CEREMONIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have just issued a volume by Mr. Herbert Spencer, entitled, *Ceremonial Institutions*; being Part IV of the *Principles of Sociology*. It is also called Vol. II of the *Principles of Sociology*, the first volume, yet unfinished, including Part I. The *Data of Sociology*; Part II. The *Inductions of Sociology*; and Part III. The *Domestic Relations*. A portion of this volume is familiar to students through the *Fortnightly Review*; but five chapters are entirely new. In their present form, the twelve chapters treat consecutively of Ceremony in general, Trophies, Mutilations, Presents, Visits, Obeisances, Forms of Address, Titles, Badges and Costumes, Further Class Distinctions, Fashion, Ceremonial Retrospect and Prospect.

Instead of marring his pages with an excess of foot-notes, the author has adopted the fashion of our best modern classical textbooks, in which the notes follow the text, and are referred to by paragraphs. A list of the titles of works consulted comes after the chapter of notes. Perhaps no living writer has done so much systematic reading as Mr. Spencer, and yet we miss from the list of authors a few names of those who, like Mr. Morgan, have done most to make us acquainted with the true inwardness of savage life. The task which the author sets before himself is to prove that ceremonial government is the earliest, the most generally diffused, and most constantly active form of control. At the same time, the idea of spontaneity is kept before the mind in opposition

to conscious choice and control. Those who are familiar with the history of discussion concerning the origin of human institutions are aware that the road pursued, the *modus operandi*, the order of sequence, can be sharply distinguished from the part played by human intelligence and choice in their evolution, or elaboration. Mr. Spencer gives the maximum weight to extraneous influences or spontaneity, allowing conscious selection to have had only a small share in the operation. Some of the author's attempts to trace mysterious customs to a natural genesis are extremely ingenious; as, kissing to smelling and licking of young (p. 15-17); the carrying of boughs or branches of trees to show that no arms are secreted (p. 22-25); all State and religious ceremonies and observances to affection for, and subjection to, the living or the dead chief; the hoarding of heads, jaws, fingers, foreskins, scalps, and other portions of an enemy's body as demonstrating prowess and witnessing to superiority; mutilations of all kinds are an advance upon taking trophies from dead enemies, since the conquered is held as a slave or vassal; present making is referred to propitiation of chiefs or gods, as an acknowledgment of submission, and from these develop tribute, taxes, fees, salaries, oblations, and church revenues; visiting is traced to the necessity of appearing stately at court as an evidence of loyalty, and church-going and pilgrimages of all kind, to reverence for the ghost or the god; obeisances are putting the body in a position which shows that we have given ourselves up to be killed; badges are derived from trophies, and even clothing is a development of the badge rather than a prompting to protection or decency; and fashion is propitiation by the imitation of defects and shortcomings.

The decay of ceremony as we pass from militancy to industrialism is insisted on throughout the volume, and at its close. The vast amount of research in the preparation of this work, makes it a storehouse of information, even to those who may think with Mr. Tylor, that "pleasant bodily sensations" and many other motives than fear may have coöperated in ceremonial observances.

THE ORIENTAL ORIGIN OF METALLURGY.—M. Ernest Chantre is the author of an octavo monograph upon the Oriental origin of metallurgy, published in Lyon, 1879, by Pitrat Ainé, and containing thirty-two pages of text, illustrated by four plates. The author has given us many able treatises upon the archæology of the Rhone basin, and upon the Age of Bronze. The conclusions to which the author comes in the work under consideration are as follows:

1. The first metal to make its appearance in the West was bronze, and this was during the Stone age.

2. The knowledge of metallurgy, through which bronze supplanted stone as a material of implements, etc., was not the result of the local evolution of industrial ideas; but was due to importation.

3. The Age of Bronze made its appearance in Gaul, as in Scandinavia and in the north, anteriorly to all documentary history.

4. The Age of Bronze had, in France, in Switzerland, and southward, as great a development as in northern countries, and especially as in Scandinavia.

5. The Age of Bronze had in France and in Switzerland a long period of existence, which is proved by the great number of localities, amounting to more than six hundred, and by the total number of objects found isolated and in the diggings, approaching 35,000 in number.

6. The valley of the Rhone is one of the most prolific spots in Europe for bronze antiquities. Here alone about thirty per cent. of the objects have been found, or nearly 11,000 specimens.

7. The importance of the Age of Bronze and the special direction of civilization in this period are demonstrated by the transformations which metallurgy has undergone in each country.

8. These local varieties permit us at present to divide Europe into several archæological provinces with distinct characteristics.

9. Without being able to indicate definitely the origin of metallurgy, we have seen that it was certainly oriental; and that, starting probably from India, it came into Europe rather through Asia Minor than through the Caucasus.

The same mail brought another work by the same author, published in 1878, entitled, "Les Nécropoles du premier age du fer des Alpes Francaises."

ANTHROPOLOGY IN ENGLAND.—Two numbers of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* reach us almost simultaneously, that for Nov., 1879, and that for Feb., 1880. The former contains the conclusion of Prof. Flower's paper on the osteology of the Andamanese, and Part III of Mr. Howorth's extended and valuable researches upon the spread of the Slavic race. The February number, however, will be of greater value to the general student of ethnology. The most important papers are the following: On the relations of the Indo-Chinese and Inter-oceanic races and languages, by A. H. Keane; followed by Notes on analogies of manners between the Indo-Chinese races and the races of the Indian archipelago, by Col. Yule. Mr. Keane's paper will be understood from the following abstract. Five propositions are maintained:

- I. Both of the great Asiatic types known as Caucasian and Mongolian have from prehistoric times occupied the Chinese peninsula.
- II. The brown races of Malaysia consist exclusively of these two elements variously intermingled, the Caucasian forming everywhere the substratum.
- III. The large brown race of Eastern Polynesia (our Sawaiori) consists exclusively of the Caucasian element.
- IV. The Negritos, the true Autochthones of Indo-China and Western Malaysia, have been almost everywhere rather supplanted than absorbed by the Caucasians and Mongolians.

- v. The Papuans, the true Autochthones of Eastern Malaysia and Western Polynesia, have been rather absorbed than supplanted, the fusion producing the Melanesians in the East, the so-called "Alfuros" in the West.

No room is left for the Malay stock, Mr. Keane holding, "that for science there is no Malay type." Again, we have prominently set forth the discovery of a large ethnical family in South-eastern Asia, allied to the Caucasian and the Malayan, speaking polysyllabic languages, *recto tono*; and it is upon this bridge that Mr. Keane passes from India to the farthest island of the Pacific. Excluding the dark races there are in the Indo-Chinese and Inter-oceanic area two fundamentally distinct racial types only—the yellow, or Mongolian, and the fair, or Caucasian; and, corresponding to them, two fundamentally distinct forms of speech only—the monosyllabic, spoken *vario tono*, and the polysyllabic, spoken *recto tono*. All the rest is the outcome of incessant secular interminglings. The following is a tabulated list of tribes:

I. General Scheme of Indo-Chinese and Inter-Oceanic Races.

A—DARK RACES.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| I. AUSTRAL | Australian, Tasmanian? |
| II. NEGRITO | Aetas of Philippines, Samangs of Malacca, Andamanese Karons of New Guinea. |
| III. PAPUAN | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Papuans proper, Interior New Guinea, Arfaks, Nufors, Koiari, Koitapu, Aru, Waigin, Salwatty, Mysol, etc.
 Sub-Papuans East (Melanesians): Admiralty, Louisiade, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon, New Hebrides, Loyalty, New Caledonia, Fiji.
 Sub-Papuans West: Gilolo, Floris, Ceram, Buru ("Alfuros"), Timor, Serwatty, Kissa, etc. </div> |

B—CAUCASIAN RACES (BROWN).

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|--------------------|--|
| IV. KHMER BRANCH | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Khmêrs proper, Khmêr-dom (Kuy), Sâm-rê, Xong, Stiêng, Charay, Cham, Prôôn, Banhar, Cedang, Muong, Khmû, Piák, Lawa, Xien-Mai, Muang, Lolo. </div> |
| V. SAWAIORI BRANCH | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Samoa, Tonga, Maori, Tahiti, Marquesas, Tuamotu, Hawaii, Tokelau, Ellice, Niué, Motu, Kerapuno, Mentawey. </div> |

C—MONGOL RACES (YELLOW).

- VI. Chinese Annamese, Siamese, Laos, Shan, Burmese, Khasia, Karen, Khyen, Talaing?

D—MONGOLOID RACES (OLIVE-BROWN AND BROWN).

- | | |
|--|---|
| VII. MALAYAN BRANCH | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Malays, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, Atchinese, Rejongs, Tagalo-Bisayans. </div> |
| VIII SUB-MALAYAN, PRE-MALAYAN OR INDONESIAN BRANCH | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Battas, Passumahs, Singkel, Lampung, Dyak, Nias, Batu, Nassau, Sumba, etc. </div> |
| IX. MIKRONESIAN BRANCH | Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Ladrões. |

II. General Scheme of Indo-Chinese and Indo-Pacific Languages.

- A. INDO-CHINESE FAMILY (monosyllabic, toned languages, exclusively on the mainland): Chinese, Annamese, Siamese, Lao, Shan, Burmese, Khasia, etc.
- B. INDO-PACIFIC FAMILY (polysyllabic languages, spoken *recto tono*).
1. Mainland: Khmêr, Sâm-rê, Kuy, Charey, Cham, Stiêng, Banhar, Lawa, Cedang, Muang, etc.

- | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|
| II. Oceanic | { Malay: Malay, Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Mad-
enese, Bugis, Macassar, etc. | } Malaysian |
| | { Sub-Malay: Batta, Lampung, Rejong, Dyak, Goron-
talo, Tagala, Bisayan, Malagasy, Formosan, etc. | |
| | { Sawaiori: Samoan, Tongan, Māori, Tahitian, Marquesas, Tuamotu,
Hawaii, Motu, etc. | |
| | { Mikronesian: Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert. | |

ANTHROPOLOGY IN ITALY.—The third part of Vol. ix, of *Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia*, Florence, contains, in addition to a goodly amount of reviewing, the following original papers: Materials for Italian Ethnology, collected under the direction of the Italian Society of Ethnology, by Dr. E. Raseri, pp. 259–289; and The Age of Stone in Perugino, by Dr. Giuseppe Bellucci. The first named paper appears also in another form, entitled, Materials, &c., extracts from the Annals of Statistics, Series 2, Vol. viii, 206 pp.

The first part of Vol. ii, of *Anales del Museo Nacional de México* presents the continuation of three important papers: The Calendar Stone (La Piedra del Sol), by Sr. D. Alfred Chavero; The Mendoza Codex; An Attempt at the Decipherment of Hieroglyphics, by Sr. Manuel Orozco y Berra; and Annals of Cuauhtlan.

IN A recent letter to Dr. Hayden, Dr. Paul Topinard, Secretary of the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, and curator of the Museum of the Société d'Anthropologie, expresses an earnest wish to receive all books, pamphlets and extracts, published in America, concerning Anthropology. He remarks that there is now great interest all over Europe on this subject, so far as America is concerned, and that he wishes to make a careful synopsis of all American publications for the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, for popular circulation among the French people. Address, Dr. Paul Topinard, 97, Rue de Rennes, Paris, France.

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